

JANUARY 16, 1970

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TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 44-51. 60-64. Tomorrow little change. REST OF U.S.: Temp. 48-51. 55-60. LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 48-51. 55-60. Tomorrow little change. Temp. 48-51. 55-60. NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 50-53. 55-61. Yesterday's temp. 50-54. 54-59.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

No. 27,061

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VIOLENT DEBATE — The oratory was impassioned, but Kurt Georg Kiesinger's fist was out only to stress a point and not to punch West German Chancellor Willy Brandt on the jaw. At left is Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, listening to Mr. Kiesinger's reply to Mr. Brandt's state-of-the-nation message in the Bundestag.

Associated Press
Will Test Coalition on Issue

Kiesinger Accuses Brandt Of Dropping Reunification

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Jan. 15. — The government was accused today of abandoning the goal of reunification of Germany. The opposition vowed to make the issue the first real challenge to Chancellor Willy Brandt's fragile center-left coalition.

The charge was made at the opening of a two-day parliamentary debate on Mr. Brandt's "state of the nation" address yesterday in which he again described Germany as consisting of two states within the present-day borders.

Former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said the new government had eliminated the concept of re-

unification. He pointed out his Christian Democratic would re-introduce a resolution supported by both major parties in 1968, which declared there was no question of recognizing East Germany as a second and sovereign German state.

A government speaker said the center-left coalition, with its narrow 13-vote majority in parliament, would attempt to block the resolution, which would limit its freedom to maneuver. Reunification remains the official goal of U.S. policy on the German question, and Mr. Brandt in his speech yesterday recognized national unity as "the bone around divided Germany." He did not stress German unity, however, but rather emphasized the inalienable right of the people of East Germany to self-determination.

Mr. Kiesinger charged that Mr. Brandt's alleged abandonment of German unity was a "frightful renunciation of our rights." He aid the government's concept of the two states in one German nation was a "magical formula" that only created confusion.

Mr. Kiesinger and other opposition speakers vehemently attacked the government's readiness to deal with East Germany on a basis of provoking critical in the current

© Los Angeles Times

Jet Christened Beyond Doubt By Mrs. Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15

(AP) — Mrs. Richard M. Nixon christened the nation's first operational Boeing 747 jumbo jet the Clipper Young America, at Dulles International Airport today.

Standing on a tall platform, the President's wife pulled a lever that sprayed the nose of the huge jet with a pink fluid that appeared to be champagne.

The christening spray continued while a hand played the national anthem, and several minutes more before it was sent off.

Federal aviation authorities have voiced dissatisfaction over the outcome of an evaluation test of the Boeing 747. Story, Page 3J.

Nixon's Science Adviser

Proposed MIRV Moratorium Gains Support of DuBridge

By John

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT). — In the arms control deliberations within the administration, the proposal for a U.S.-Soviet Union moratorium on the testing of multiple missile warheads is gaining the technical support of Dr. Lee DuBridge, President Nixon's science adviser.

On the controversial inspection issue, Dr. DuBridge was reliably reported to be arguing that the United States could unilaterally monitor an agreement with the Soviet Union stopping the developmental flight tests of multiple warheads known as MIRVs — a military acronym for multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles.

Dr. DuBridge's technical advice could assume considerable importance, since the inspection issue is

still in the developmental stage. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

deliberations of the administration on whether to propose a MIRV test moratorium in the next round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.

The fact that Dr. DuBridge has entered the technical controversy also is giving rise to hopes in disarmament circles within and without the government that the office of the President's science adviser may be asserting its once active role in helping to draft arms control policy.

The MIRV, which is designed to hit several widely separated targets, represents a new generation of weapons that threaten to increase greatly the strategic striking power of the two major nuclear powers. Unless MIRVs are stopped while they are still in the develop-

ment stage, they will be a threat to national security.

Pentagon figures show that the United States had 2,655,389 men on active duty on June 30, 1965, when the big Vietnam buildup began. The figure was 3,850,972 as of Nov. 30, 1968, and headed back down.

Beirut Frees TWA Hijacker, He's Minister's House Guest

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (UPI). — Lebanon freed its favorite hijacker from prison today and granted him temporary residence.

Authorities then laid on a round of VIP meetings for Christian Belon, 26, who piloted a Trans World Airlines Boeing 707 from Paris to Beirut as a blow for the Arab cause.

"I would like to go back to France," Belon said in a brief meeting with newsmen, "but my life depends on the negotiations of my two lawyers." He said he planned to meet Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt to thank him for what he has done for me."

Officials said tentative plans were also made for Belon to see Public Works Minister Pierre Gobat and ex-Premier Abdullah Jaff, who campaigned vigorously for Belon's release and demanded that he be given a medal for his action.

Belon won considerable public sympathy here after announcing he hijacked the plane with 21 persons aboard at gunpoint last Friday as a protest against Israel's invasion and to show his "love for Lebanon."

Belon was officially freed today when his French lawyer, Christian Journeau, paid 25 Lebanese pounds (\$8) bail.

Technically, Belon faces two minor charges carrying unseemly

weapons on Lebanese soil and unlawful use of arms—but no date has been set for a hearing. Judicial sources said Belon could be tried in absentia but the probability was the charges would not be pressed.

After leaving the prison hospital at Baabda, six miles from Beirut, where he spent his five days in custody, Belon was driven to the public security headquarters and received a temporary residence visa.

Mr. Bourguet has said he is contacting French authorities to determine their attitude to Belon's return. If it is not hostile, Belon will go back to France.

Belon hoped to see several high-ranking politicians tonight and thereafter would stay at the home of the interior minister until his future was decided. Mr. Bourguet said.

Pilots Are Angry

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP). — Representatives of the world's airline pilots reacted with anger and disgust today at the release of Belon in Beirut.

A spokesman for the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations said despondently: "How can you feel about something ridiculous like this? It makes nonsense of the issue."

A spokesman for the British Airline Pilots' Association declared: "This is an incentive to hijackers. It's sheer madness."

Associated Press
FRIENDLY HIJACKER — Christian Belon being greeted as he leaves jail after his \$8 bond had been posted.

1.27 Million Jobs Cut by Pentagon

730,000 Civilians In Laird Figures

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI). — Pentagon budget cuts this year and next will cost 1,270,000 jobs within the military establishment and in the aerospace industry that supports it, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today.

He told a Los Angeles news conference that the military budgets must be reduced to allow a "credible determination" by the Nixon administration to control inflation. A 540,000-man cut in military forces also is planned.

This retrenchment is likely to bring the number of servicemen on active duty under the 3 million mark late this year for the first time since the Vietnam war began.

Mr. Laird expects the economic impact of the cuts he has made to make the going easier this year for the Pentagon budget. He will send to Congress soon Congress' revision of President Johnson's defense budget from \$75.3 billion to \$69.6 billion.

The national trend behind those figures is a reordering of priorities; with at least some of the money coming out of the defense budget going into domestic programs in election year 1970.

Those job totals—\$40,000 military, 130,000 government civilian and 600,000 industry—are for the two-year period July 1, 1969 through June 30, 1971.

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Those figures are new; money (new obligations) authority to finance military activities and purchases. The money need not be spent all in one year. The Pentagon is expected to ask for about \$72 billion in new money for fiscal 1971.

Pressing Domestic Problems

Mr. Laird today talked about spending rather than new money to be requested from Congress. He said defense spending in fiscal 1971 "will be approximately \$10 billion below the 1971 estimate of President Johnson's defense budget from \$75.3 billion to \$69.6 billion."

The American consulate in Geneva denied the reports or any knowledge of U.S. cooperation in Gen. Ojukwu's flight.

Gen. Ojukwu asserted that Nigeria had been trying to "domesticize the conflict in order to apply

Biafra Surrenders Formally, Pledges Loyalty to Nigeria



EMISSARIES — Part of the peace delegation which arranged yesterday's surrender. From left: Col. Olin Obasanjo, Gen. Phillip Effiong and Judge Sir Louis Mbanefo.

Sources Claim U.S. Intelligence Got Ojukwu Out

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (UPI). —

Biafran leader Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu's flight from Biafra was engineered by U.S. intelligence, unidentified American sources here said today.

The sources said Gen. Ojukwu left his beleaguered country last Saturday in an American aircraft and took along his family, his large, white Mercedes automobile and aides.

They added there was some confusion, in Washington when it became known that Gen. Ojukwu wanted to take his automobile. After hurriedly looking around, intelligence came up with a Super Constellation cargo liner — called a "Gray Ghost."

The American consulate in Geneva denied the reports or any knowledge of U.S. cooperation in Gen. Ojukwu's flight.

Gen. Ojukwu asserted that Nigeria had been trying to "domesticize the conflict in order to apply

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (NYT). — Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu appealed to the world today to help save the people of Biafra from "complete annihilation" by the Nigerian.

From all indications," he added, "it is clear that Nigeria will not feed our people. They have said so often enough and their past record clearly underlines this fact."

Gen. Ojukwu's 1,800-word statement was released today without advance notice by Mapress, the Geneva public relations agency which has operated as the Biafran overseas press division throughout the civil war.

William H. Bernhardt, head of the agency, said the statement was delivered this morning to the telex station in Lisbon which for months had relayed messages to him from Biafra. Mr. Bernhardt insisted that he did not know where it had originated or whether Gen. Ojukwu was still in Africa, but that a former Biafran cabinet minister, Gen. Ojukwu asserted that there was no food whatever in the conquered territory, which formally surrendered today, and that unless supplies arrived within 72 hours they would be too late. The population is estimated to range from three million to four million, with as many as half a million believed to be in desperate straits. Nearly a million are thought to be refugees.

Gen. Ojukwu charged that Nigeria had been trying to "domesticize the conflict in order to apply

no conditions. The surrender was clearly unconditional.

Gen. Effiong who is an Efik and not an Ibo, had little choice. Federal troops controlled every road, town and air strip in Biafra. The defenses in the secessionist enclave collapsed last weekend, and any further resistance by the embittered, hungry, fearful Biafrans in the bush might have led to even more carnage.

As it was, the war destroyed perhaps two million people, mostly stick-bone children who succumbed to malnutrition and starvation. It was the greatest scourge in Africa since the slave trade.

The end came 30 months and a week after the war began on July 6, 1967. It also came on the fourth anniversary of the military coup that precipitated all the horror and tragedy.

On July 15, 1966, young officers of the Nigerian Army, mostly Ibos from the Eastern Region, overthrew the civilian government. The murder of the non-Ibo civilian politicians and the installation of an Ibo general as federal ruler persuaded many Nigerians that the coup was an Ibo attempt to dominate the country.

Ibo Rule Ended

A second coup came six months later, overthrowing Ibo rule and setting off a horrifying massacre of 30,000 Ibos in the North. The massacre sent Ibos throughout the country scurrying back to their homeland in the Eastern Region.

Frightened and embittered, the Ibos led the region into secession. Under the leadership of Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, they proclaimed the independent republic of Biafra.

Gen. Ojukwu made this demand again and again, arguing that Nigeria's insistence on controlling the "escape" of the five Israeli gunboats from Cherbourg Harbor on Christmas Eve, it has been learned, is the fact that the French had or thought they had a clear understanding that the vessels would first head for a northern European port for an "extensive refit."

The French were not so naive as to believe that Israel's interest in the boats would end with their sale to the gunboat company. But if the affair had been played according to the prepared script, the boats would have headed for Hamburg, Copenhagen or Oslo, and stayed there for a period of three to six months, ostensibly undergoing changes to prepare them for their supposed new role of offshore oil exploration.

Had they then drifted secretly across the Mediterranean and arrived in Haifa without much publicity, the French could have conveniently washed their hands of the affair without much embarrassment. But the Israelis, for reasons best known to themselves, jubilantly turned tail and headed the boats straight for Haifa when they cleared the Cherbourg breakwater on Christmas Eve.

The Israelis sensed that the French would probably like a way out on the gunboat deal, and accordingly they proceeded to organize the plan for their sale back to the French boatbuilder and immediate resale to the Starboat Oil Company — hastily incorporated in Panama for this purpose in mid-November.

It is probable that nothing was ever put on paper or will ever appear in any dossier on the question of what would happen to the boats when they sailed from Cherbourg under their ostensible new ownership. But the French worked on the understanding or assumption that they would disappear quietly to a northern European port even if this was almost certainly more implicit than explicit in the deal.

This source adds, moreover, that the paperwork for the affair passed the desks of Defense Minister Michel Debré, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and probably President Georges Pompidou as well. It is for this reason that the French military establishment is particularly bitter about the firing of two senior officers at the Ministry of Defense as scapegoats for a

addition to a \$10 million allotment for general relief assistance announced by President Nixon Monday, and U.S. offers of planes, helicopters and field hospitals.

Hearings on Relief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI). — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, calling for action "to prevent further tragedy in what must be one of the greatest nightmares of modern times," yesterday scheduled hearings on refugee problems resulting from the Nigeria-Biafra conflict.

Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., said his subcommittee on refugees would hear officials of the State Department and private relief agencies early next week.

"The moral imperative to act can no longer be questioned," he said. "The war is over. There is no reason for delay."

Sen. Kennedy urged the Nigerian government to accept offers of assistance from the United States and other countries to feed the starving Biafrans and to strengthen international observer teams present in the area.

If an impasse is reached, he said, "I strongly believe our own government, at least, has the moral obligation to renew its assistance."

He said the hearings would be concerned both with U.S. efforts to provide food for the Biafrans and Nigeria's efforts.

The new U.S. aid pledge is in

Cook

decision which had at least the tacit approval of ministers.

This became openly evident on Tuesday when the three French service chiefs — army, navy and air force — declined to make a traditional New Year's courtesy call on the defense minister. Instead these senior officers stayed away from the annual reception, and were represented by

1,851 Held in Czech Regions In Wide-Scale Police Sweep

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (AP)—In an unprecedented large-scale police search throughout the Czech regions of Bohemia and Moravia last night, at least 1,851 of 18,162 persons "investigated" were detained and 118 persons were "put under immediate arrest."

Strike Halts Transport in Italian Cities

ROME, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Italian traffic was thrown into chaos today when 67,000 transport workers began a series of sporadic stoppages in cities across the country.

Buses, streetcars and trains were halted for three hours at different times in different cities—a foretaste of things to come during the next three weeks of planned strikes.

The transport workers' unions have been demanding pay increases of up to 30 percent in the ten months since their old contract expired. But employers have offered only 5 percent.

The unions last night asked Prime Minister Mariano Rumor for an urgent meeting to discuss the crisis "in view of possible further aggravation of tension."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Rumor met his transport, labor, treasury, interior, budget and bureaucratic reform ministers to discuss the transport situation.

Financing a more modern, better-paid transport system is notoriously difficult in Italy where the combined annual deficit of the municipal authorities has risen from about \$2 million to about \$323 million during the last ten years.

Most of the deficit is made up of public transport losses.

With widespread fears that the pay raises won by the workers during the long autumn strike may lead to higher prices, observers say that higher transport labor costs could not be handed on to the public in the form of substantially higher fares.

The public sector of the economy was again disrupted by strikes today with state agriculture, social security and tourist agencies closed throughout the country on the last day of a 72-hour strike. About 200,000 employees backed union demands for higher wages and administrative reforms.

European Reds End Secret Talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—Delegates from 28 European Communist parties concluded a two-day secret meeting here today. Communist sources said its purpose was to consider calling a formal European conference of anti-imperialist forces.

A brief radio broadcast and the Soviet news agency Tass reported the participants discussed "problems of collective European security . . . in a spirit of comradeship cooperation."

Labor MP Arrested as Spy, Accused of Passing Secrets

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Laborite legislator William James Owen was arrested today on charges of espionage and will be arraigned tomorrow, police reported.

A police announcement did not indicate for what country or age "y" Mr. Owen was accused of spying. It said only that he was being charged under the section of the Official Secrets Act dealing with the passing of information prejudicial to the security of the state.

Mr. Owen has been a member of Parliament for the Morpeth district in northeast England since 1954.

At the last general election in 1966, he was re-elected with a majority of 16,535 over his Conservative party opponent, capturing nearly three-quarters of the votes polled.

Parliamentary Privilege

There was no violation of parliamentary privilege in Mr. Owen's arrest. Members are protected from legal suits arising from their statements in Parliament but they may be arrested on criminal charges like any other citizen.

Mr. Owen, a coal miner's son, was born Feb. 18, 1901. He was educated at the London Labor College. He is married, with a son and a daughter, and lives in a London suburb.

He has long been a leader of the British Cooperative Movement and has been president of the South Suburban Cooperative Society since 1950. He was a member of the National Coal Board, which runs Britain's state-owned coal industry, from 1948 to 1959.

Mr. Owen never held any government office or national post within the Labor party organization. In the House of Commons he was a back-bencher.

Government spokesmen declined to give any information about the case or the foreign country involved in the alleged espionage. The spokesman said the case was under legal jurisdiction, which in Britain forbids any public disclosure of information about it.

Other informants, though, said the country involved was not the Soviet Union.

Police sources said Mr. Owen was arrested after a long investigation by Comdr. J. Wilson of Scotland Yard's Special Branch, which deals with espionage and national security.

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Mr. Owen, a coal miner's son, was born Feb. 18, 1901. He was educated at the London Labor College. He is married, with a son and a daughter, and lives in a London suburb.

He has long been a leader of the British Cooperative Movement and has been president of the South Suburban Cooperative Society since 1950. He was a member of the National Coal Board, which runs Britain's state-owned coal industry, from 1948 to 1959.

My Timetable Not Given

Rogers Pledges All Forces Eventually Will Quit Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Secretary of State William Rogers said today that all U.S. combat and other forces in Vietnam eventually will be withdrawn.

He declared that the administration's program to end American participation in combat is "irreversible."

Mr. Rogers did not, however,

set any timetable for the withdrawal, nor did he mention the possibility of "residual forces" remaining in South Vietnam as had been indicated in recent weeks by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.

"We are training and equipping our forces of the Republic of Vietnam to take care of themselves as we transfer them to the whole of the combat role," he told several hundred editors and broadcasters participating in a State Department policy conference.

"There is a growing confidence

in South Vietnam that this can be done. Assuming its success—and

our policy makes this assumption—the result will be valuable for the future security of the area—feeling of independence and self-reliance, not just in South Vietnam but in Southeast Asia as a whole." "We believe we are on the right track toward national release from total preoccupation with this one area of foreign affairs," Mr. Rogers said.

Mr. Rogers appeared to be trying, in part, to lay to rest fears in Congress and in other quarters that if the going gets rough, the United States might stop the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.

President Nixon in his Nov. 3 speech declared that the United States was prepared to take "strong and effective measures" against North Vietnam if it tried to take advantage of the American withdrawals. The administration has never said what these measures might be.

Mr. Rogers said the administration was "cautiously optimistic" about the success of the Vietnamization program under which South Vietnamese forces are being built up to take over from U.S. troops.

He said this program "will be carried out until all combat forces, and ultimately other forces, have been withdrawn, or until Hanoi decides to work out a peace through negotiation which will give the people of South Vietnam the right of free choice."

Mr. Rogers also reported that the United States will "make some proposals," to China in Warsaw next Tuesday through ambassadorial talks aimed at improving relations.

Last night in a radio interview

with new Senate hearings in prospect—Mr. Rogers cautiously asked the question of whether "any further public discussion" at this time on the Nixon administration's Vietnam policy would be useful.

His words indicated that the Nixon administration will try to limit its role and keep down its voice in the next round of Vietnam hearings scheduled by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The hearings, to start Feb. 2, will be concerned with a wide range of resolutions on Vietnam issues.

Some proposals would seek to

restrict the President's power to act in Southeast Asia or, at the other extreme, state approval for his policy of the gradual withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

The State Department reported

its position on the proposals late last year.

**Senate Told
The 'Pill' May
Feed Cancers**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—

A prominent American cancer specialist warned today that thousands of women may be feeding the growth of undetected breast cancer with birth control pills.

"Synthetic estrogens are to breast cancer what fertilizer is to a weed," Dr. Roy Hertz testified at Senate hearings.

Synthetic estrogens are a prime component of oral contraceptives, previous witnesses said; these estrogen could also cause blood clotting in some users of the pill.

Another witness, Dr. Edmund Jasson, suggested in prepared testimony that the American Medical Association might have helped drug companies promote birth control pills and conceal their alleged dangers.

The Pill Is Safe

However Dr. Robert W. Kistner, Harvard Medical School, scoffed studies linking oral contraceptives with cancer. "The pill is safe," he said.

Dr. Hertz formerly headed the production research branch of the government's National Cancer Institute. He is now with Rockefeller University in New York.

"We know from X-ray studies that breast cancer exists in some cases for years before it can be clinically detected," Dr. Hertz said.

"However, since one woman in 10 will at some time in her life develop breast cancer, it is obvious that in using the pill, we are exposing at least this portion of women to a substance known to stimulate pre-existing breast cancer," he said.

The doctor, testifying on the second day of hearings before the small Business Monopoly subcommittee, said: "The group has heard sharply divided testimony about the safety of the pill."

Dr. Kistner, taking issue with those warning about dangers of the pill, said: "It is safer than pregnancy but not as safe as conception . . . one cigarette is three times as dangerous to life as one pill."

Utilities Workers Vote Down French Government Contract

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, Jan. 15—Led by the Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation (CGT), workers in the gas and electric industries have voted against a government effort to assure labor peace in France through "contracts in progress."

Over 84 percent of the 126,000 workers in the industry voted yesterday against the pilot scheme which would have linked wage increases to productivity and the cost of living in return for a union pledge not to strike without three months' notice.

The CGT had opposed the proposal on the grounds that it interfered with the right to strike. It is also the CGT's attempt to show its strength in a showdown with two non-Communist unions which had signed the contract.

The controversial "contracts of progress" were introduced by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac-Delmas as a way to end French unions' strenuous opposition to the government and put an end to class warfare. The scheme has been undermined by CGT leader Georges Guy as "class collaboration."

Despite the vote, it was not much of a victory for the CGT. The communist-led union claims 82 percent of union membership in its industry and had expected to increase its vote through negative votes by dissatisfied members from other unions.

The disagreement among the unions on this issue can only widen as split in a labor movement which has always been weakened through its divisions. Leaders of the Democratic Labor Confederation

Negro Neighborhood Girds to Save A Tree That Grows in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Seventy-five youngsters gathered in the chilled morning air yesterday to help save an 85-year-old magnolia tree in Brooklyn.

The four-story-tall tree, a magnolia grandiflora that normally luxuriates in the soil of the south, is threatened by a plan to build apartments on the site in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

Miss Hattie Carthan distributed raffle tickets to shivering youngsters to sell in a community campaign to raise \$5,000 for a fund to save the tree that has become a landmark in the predominantly Negro neighborhood.

They hope eventually to get \$20,000 to preserve a protecting brownstone behind the tree or build a wall to shield the tree from wintry winds.

"Our community can't afford to lose anything as beautiful as this tree," Mr. Carthan observed. "To me, it's like a precious stone or a beautiful painting."

"Just look at our magnificent magnolia tree," the 60-year-old crusader exclaimed, beaming at it with visible pride.

The tree, which horticulturists believe to be the largest and oldest of its kind north of Baltimore, is an evergreen variety of magnolia that produces a summer profusion of large, creamy-white, strongly fragrant flowers.



JUDGMENT OF PEACE—Mrs. Philip Hart going to trial for her part in a peace mass.

'Chicago 7' Defendant Calls Judge Hoffman Infamous Liar

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Anti-war demonstration leader Dave Dellinger yesterday should be a U.S. district court judge: "You will go down in infamy for your open and obvious lies in this courtroom."

"You will be ashamed for the rest of your life for these lies. If you are capable of shame," Mr. Dellinger yelled, wagging an index finger at Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

The outburst remnant of the days of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale earlier in the trial of the Chicago Eight—came after Judge Hoffman singled out Mr. Dellinger for "speaking out."

Laughter rippled through the courtroom when the judge refused to let defense witness David Emmons tell what demonstrators during the 1968 Democratic National Convention, meant by their chant "Hell, no, we won't go."

"That's simple enough," Judge Hoffman said, upholding a prosecution objection. "It needs no explanation."

Several spectators were ejected from the courtroom when they applauded Mr. Dellinger.

When Judge Hoffman told defense attorney Leonard I. Weinglass to resume his questioning of the witness, the judge appeared to become confused and several times mispronounced the lawyer's name as "Weingrass" or "Weingas."

The judge had mispronounced the name before and defendant Jerry Rubin, one of the men charged with conspiring to incite the riots that swept Chicago during the convention.

Abbie Hoffman, another defendant, stood up, pointed to himself and said: "It was me, it was me, I was laughing."

The judge, who appeared to be fuming, turned to the court reporter and said: "Miss Reporter, will you please note that Mr. Dellinger is speaking out?" Mr. Dellinger jumped to his feet again.

"That's a lie and that's not the first time you've gone down in infamy . . . My lips did not move."

The judge instructed a marshal to "restrain that man" and the charges were based upon regulations he considered too obscure and broad.

One Escape Chute Jams

Jumbo Fails Evacuation Test; Schedule Could Be Delayed

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—The head of the Federal Aviation Administration said yesterday that it was not satisfied with the emergency evacuation system of the new Boeing 747 and raised the possibility that the jumbo jet would not be allowed to begin commercial service on schedule next week.

In a speech here, John H. Shaffer, the FAA's administrator, said the allegation of atrocities "based on causal statements by Vietnamese refugees and hearsay, and is not substantiated by concrete evidence."

"Such unfounded allegations are only detrimental to our common efforts for peace by the allied nations in Vietnam and serve the interest of our common enemy."

The spokesman did not touch on the alleged statements of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird in a television interview in Washington last Monday.

Mr. Laird was quoted as saying that the United States has called the attention of both the Saigon and Seoul governments to the reports of alleged atrocities committed by Korean troops in Vietnam.

After his speech, Mr. Shaffer said in an interview: "I just can't let 363 people into that plane when you're not absolutely sure that the system works right."

The FAA said last night it was "optimistic" that the escape system could be modified "expeditiously."

The 747 has 11 doors along its 236-foot-long fuselage, but the FAA regulation requires that, for demonstration purposes, a full load of people must be evacuated from only five doors during 90 seconds. This is to simulate conditions after an accident in which some of the doors might be unusable.

Residents of the Roswell area served as "passengers" during the test. The FAA said Pan American tried twice unsuccessfully earlier this week to meet the regulation. In one case, the test was aborted by faulty operation of the emergency lighting system. On the second trial, one of the chutes failed to open under pneumatic pressure and the passengers required 100 seconds to get out.

Mr. Shaffer noted that on the third try, Pan Am had evacuated 361 persons within 87 seconds, meeting the time provisions of the rule. But he added that one of the chutes became "cocked" during the test. "It didn't unfurl properly," he explained. Two people managed to get down the slide. But the third slid off and suffered minor injuries. The crew of stew-

TWA Strike Put Off As Negotiations Go On

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—A strike of 15,000 ground crewmen against Trans World Airlines scheduled for today was postponed for 24 hours as negotiators continued to meet with a better contract.

He said that the union did not object to the wage increases, but objected to signing a document that indicated union collaboration with the capitalist system.

U.S. Steel Plant Lifts Parking Ban On Foreign Cars

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15 (UPI)—U.S. Steel rescinded yesterday a ban on the parking of foreign-made automobiles on the grounds of its Fairfield plant.

Hanan Bullard, general superintendent at the Fairfield works, said the ban, instituted Jan. 1, had successfully called attention to his belief that persons "dependent on domestic steelmaking are served best by using American-made automobiles made of domestic steel."

But he said efforts to avoid imposing hardships on individuals "were not entirely successful" and the ban consequently was being lifted.

The United Steelworkers had endorsed the ban, but the Alabama Consumers Association accused U.S. Steel of hypocrisy. It said the company made steel from Venezuelan ore because it was cheaper than American ore.

Bonn-Paris Defense Talks

BONN, Jan. 15 (AP)—West German Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt announced today he will fly to Paris Jan. 20 for talks with French Defense Minister Michel Debre.

Boy Falls Seven Floors Into Stranger's Arms

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—A five-year-old boy fell from the seventh floor of an apartment block here today and was caught by a man who sprained out of a building opposite.

The boy was not hurt but was taken to hospital for observation. The 25-year-old man who saved the boy's life has a broken wrist and badly bruised shoulder.

Nixon Request Ignored

Court Orders Integration by Feb. 1

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP)—

The Supreme Court said yesterday that its "desegregate-at-once" ruling meant by Feb. 1—not next fall—for about 300,000 schoolchildren in five Deep South states.

It ruled, 6 to 2, that the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals "misconstrued" the high court's October decision by authorizing delay until September in desegregating 14 districts in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice Potter Stewart cast the dissenting votes, marking the first major public disagreement among the justices since 1954 over the pace of dismantling dual school systems in the South.

Once again the court ignored the position of the Nixon administration, which had pledged an all-out program of lawsuits to desegregate the entire South this fall if the court would set the stage for a uniform deadline. The Justice Department declined comment when asked if the government still planned its fall campaign.

Civil rights lawyers promptly hailed the court's action and said that they would tell it to compel desegregation this spring in many of 200 court cases pending in Southern federal courts.

Eastland Plans Bill On Private Schools

By Peter Milus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP)—

Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., said yesterday that he would ask Congress to nullify Tuesday's federal district court decision here denying tax benefits to private white-only academies in the South.

The senator said that he would introduce legislation when Congress reconvened on Monday, and predicted his bill, the details of which were still indefinite last night, would attract "wide support."

He made a first appeal for such support on the grounds that the decision could, and "in all fairness" should, be applied to private schools "of all kinds and in all parts of the nation."

Sen. Eastland also suggested that the issue was as much religious as racial. "Every word of the decision could apply with equal force to church-related schools, which enjoy a tax subsidy," he said.

To the possible discomfort of both types of schools, Frank R. Parker, the Right Rev. Edward Crowther, former Episcopal Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, South Africa, and the Right Rev. Daniel Corrigan, now acting dean of Bexley Hall Theological Seminary (Episcopal) in Rochester, N.Y.

This was the third group brought to court for attempting similar observances at the Pentagon. Last year, the charges against a first group were dropped within a few hours. Magistrate King eventually found members of the second group innocent because he felt the charges were based upon regulations he considered too obscure and broad.

Ala. Suit Seeks Greater Voice for Urban Negroes

By Homer Bigart

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—

A suit seeking a greater voice in state elections for Alabama urban Negroes has been filed in U.S. District Court.

The suit, filed Tuesday, asks division into districts of the state's three metropolitan counties, and would affect about a third of the legislature. Legislators are now elected at large from the counties containing Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. Each county's voting rolls are about a third Negro, and the suit contends they have no effective say in choosing their representatives.

The suit seeks action before the March 1 Democratic party qualification deadline. Attorneys Morris Does, Joseph Levin Jr. and Fred D. Gray, all of Montgomery, ask that a three-judge panel find the districts unconstitutional and that the governor be ordered to call a legislative session to re-district.

Deer Crosses Up Dogs and Hunters

MELUN, France, Jan. 15 (AP)—Whether by brains, flight or happenstance, a small deer escaped a pack of dogs and a ten

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Blood Money?

Over the welter of humanity struggling through the collapse of the Biafran rebellion floats a welter of words—not pretty, and for the most part irrelevant to the situation. Maj. Gen. Gowon, whose fate it was to preside over one of the more massive tragedies of this tragic century, surely did not choose his words well when he described the aid proffered to Biafrans as "blood money." And Pope Paul was not judicious in using the word "genocide." Nor did Secretary of State Rogers sound much more than smug when he referred to American policy in the whole affair as "very successful." The Russians were rather worse in condemning "interference"—a word that applied, evidently, only to food for the defeated and not arms for the victorious.

No one comes out of the Biafran mess with totally clean hands. There were nations which wanted to maintain an old imperial connection with Nigeria, or establish a new one. There were states that wanted to break up an African state for their own purposes, or sustain it to encourage the others. There was religious conflict between Christian Ibos, and their supporters, and Moslems, and their supporters. And there were those—like the United States—who did stay clear of the political entanglements and offer only humanitarian aid, and so cannot be faulted for sins of commission.

For the United States, this is an unusual position, since even the CIA, that perennial

whipping boy for the paranoid, has not been accused of interference in the affairs of Nigeria. But in the face of so deadly a conflict, the wisdom of noninterference should not be trumpeted too loudly. Those many deaths in Biafra diminish Americans, in John Donne's words: they constitute a human tragedy for which no one can wholly escape responsibility.

To the dead, and to the half-starved living, the chain of events that led them to their destiny is not much more significant than, for example, an effort to balance off Hué against My Lai. A civil war that began with massacres and ended in pervasive malnutrition reflects no credit on the government of Nigeria, nor, when the cost is totted up, can it be said to justify the rebels. At bottom was a mixture of greed and passions that could only have been sorted out by the kind of reason that today's rebels and establishments alike seem to eschew.

Meanwhile, there are the hungry to be fed, and order, and some way of normal living, to be restored. That, presumably, is being done. But the words that accompany these deeds carry their own seeds of future trouble. As is almost always the case in international wars, civil wars or domestic disturbances, violence begets violence, and no violence can be wholly victorious. Martin Luther King said so, and his birthday was ceremoniously honored in the United States yesterday. But how many, even of those who paid tribute to his memory, really took his lessons to their hearts?

Curbing Drugs at Their Source

One hundred and 50 years ago, a Chinese government alarmed by the spread of opium addiction among its people addressed an eloquent appeal to Queen Victoria to cut off the lucrative opium trade that British merchants were then promoting between India and China. An enlightened Chinese commissioner at Canton, the chief port of entry, wrote:

"Though not making use of opium myself, to venture nevertheless to manufacture and sell it, and with it to seduce the simple folk of this land, is to seek one's own livelihood by exposing others to death. Suppose there were people from another country who carried opium for sale to England and seduced your people into buying and smoking it; certainly you would deeply hate it and be bitterly aroused."

Faced with a growing problem of drug addiction in the United States, the Nixon administration has similarly approached the chief sources of supply with an appeal to help check the flow into this country of heroin, an opium derivative.

The Nixon plan appears to have had more success than that of the Chinese commissioner, whose futile attempt to suppress the opium trade led to China's defeat in the Opium War of 1839-1842. The White House reports that France has agreed to crack down on the illicit manufacture of heroin, which flourishes in the vicinity of Marseilles,

and that Turkey and Mexico will take steps to curb the cultivation of poppies, of which they are the principal suppliers.

This move to cut off the flow of narcotics at the source is a welcome development in the war against drugs. It is far more sensible than flamboyant and largely vain efforts of the type attempted in the Operation Intercept fiasco on the Mexican border.

But even if Turkey, Mexico and France prove willing and able to carry out their promises to squelch poppygrowing and heroin manufacture, the problem of drug addiction in the United States and elsewhere will remain far from total solution.

There are other potential sources of traditional narcotics such as Southeast Asia, where poppies have long been cultivated. Furthermore, control problems are greatly complicated by the spread in the use of synthetic chemical drugs, such as LSD, which can be produced anywhere. Controlling the drug problem today will require a major international effort through the United Nations or other international agencies.

Beyond control, which will always be subjected to some successful evasion, there will be a continuing need for more vigorous education to discourage the use of drugs and also for a continuing, concerted attack on the human and social problems at the root of addiction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Biafran Tragedy

Even if the surrender of Biafra means an alleviation of the martyrdom which its people have endured for 50 months—we would like to be more convinced of this—that conflict will remain one of the darkest pages in the history of mankind. Britain has had a hypocritical attitude in the whole affair. The powers which helped the Biafrans, including France, cannot either be cleared of the accusation of having slyly encouraged the traffic of arms and of having tried to satisfy less avoidable political or commercial interests.

Intervention under an ideological mask is not nobler. Who is Radio Moscow trying to fool when it celebrates the crushing of Biafra as "a victory of the progressive forces of the African continent over imperialism"?

Was this progressive cause, supported by the former colonial power and primarily intended to deny a nation of its right to independence, following the "tide of history"? It is true that the main reason for the relative isolation of the Biafrans in Africa was the fear of almost all established governments to see the precedent of a secession snowball.

The same fear explains the virtually total inactivity of the UN. Keeping the terri-

torial integrity of states is indeed one of the basic principles of the UN. But justice and human rights matter even more. Nothing, moreover, indicates that the blind upholding of the frequently very arbitrary frontiers inherited from colonization in Africa is a token of stability. The UN, which recognizes states of a few tens of thousands of inhabitants but denied eight million Ibos the same right, appears as what it really is: not an organization of nations equal in rights, but a coalition of governments which have only conservatism in common.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

French "Neutrality"

Even if the rumors of current talks over the sale of Mirages to Iraq must be held as premature, what would be the position of France if Libya decided tomorrow, as this is quite possible, to place its armed forces under a united Arab command?

What the French government is reproached with, even by some members of its parliamentary majority, is not practicing a real neutrality in the Middle East; for having inflicted disfavor on the Israeli state, while this state is the only one threatened with invasion and its population threatened with extermination.

—From *L'Aurore* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 16, 1895

PARIS—A bolt came from the blue last night, and this morning France is without a head. Shortly before ten o'clock M. Casimir-Périer, President of the French Republic, informed M. Dupuy and his colleagues of his intention to resign his office, requesting the ministers to hold their offices until arrangements for the transmission of powers were completed. A meeting of the National Convention to elect a new president will be convened for tomorrow. An orderly transfer of power is expected and the republic upheld.



'Vietnamization Doesn't Seem to Turn Him On.'

ABM Debate and Soviet Power

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Let us suppose that President Nixon had been obliged to send Melvin Laird as secretary of defense to the Pentagon instead of to the Senate.

Let us suppose, too, that the Pentagon's generals and admirals had three times rejected the civilian, Laird, and had instead demanded the appointment of one of their own group. And let us suppose, finally, that President Nixon had thus been forced to name Gen. Earle Wheeler to the secretaryship.

We should then, rather clearly, have good reason to worry about the increasing power of the famous "military-industrial complex." Yet this is the exact parallel of what actually happened in the Soviet Union, when Marshal Rodion Malinovsky died and Marshal Andrei Grechko succeeded him as defense minister.

After Malinovsky died, as already reported in this space, it is well established that the Soviet Pressbuld held out for a week for the appointment of the civilian chief of Soviet defense production, D.P. Ustinov. And it is also well established that Marshal Grechko was finally named at the insistence of the massed phalanx of his fellow marshals.

No one but a fool can suppose, either, that the increased boldness will not show itself in the kind of Soviet actions that the Kremlin policy-makers still consider much too risky. And none but fools can ignore the key fact that the Soviets long since began to show greater and greater boldness in their actions in the Middle East.

Concerning the Middle East, we are already warned by the grossly biased press that the Kremlin has

just displayed in the U.S.-Soviet discussions of an Arab-Israeli settlement. For the present, however, we can rely on the Israelis' splendid courage and hardhood to defend their land and people against any attack the Arabs can mount.

Consider, then, what may happen when Soviet nuclear striking power is five times our own—which is the prospect we face if the anti-ABM senators win the next round.

No one but a fool can suppose that this kind of fearsome upset in the balance of nuclear power will fail to embolden the Soviet "volunteers" would be quite enough to pound the Israeli Air Force out of the air, despite all the skill and bravery of the Israeli pilots.

That is the kind of future development that now has to be carefully weighed. And with the nuclear balance five-to-one against him, what can any American, Free-Island, succeed in showing greater and greater boldness in their actions in the Middle East.

Concerning the Middle East, we are quite possibly talking about 2.5 million dead Jews.

The Liberal-Panther Alliance

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Soon after the fatal shooting of two Black Panther leaders in last month's Chicago police raid, an immensely popular Negro entertainer—long a vocal foe of violence and extremism—privately donated \$3,000 to the Black Panther party.

He specifically earmarked the contribution to the Panthers' much-publicized breakfast-for-ghetto-children program. But it never got there. The check had no sooner been cashed than the money was sent directly to Black Panther national headquarters in Berkeley, Calif., which has a voracious appetite for cash to finance its weekly newspaper and incessant travels by party functionaries around the nation and the world.

The incident is unhappily typical of the new relationship between the Panthers and other liberals, black and white, and the Panthers. Since the Chicago police raid, liberals who question the police tactics in that raid have rushed in with money and kind words for the Panthers. They have been welcomed with open arms by Panther leaders, who do not share the racist contempt for white liberals that distinguishes most other black extremist organizations.

But if civil libertarians can overlook Panther ties with overseas Communists, it is hard to see how they can close their eyes to the extensive evidence of Panther criminal records. Nobody knows the full extent of Panther involvement in extortion, robbery, and burglary. The arrest of more than 350 Panthers on criminal charges in 1969 alone barely scratches the surface of suspected Panther participation in unsolved and undetected crime.

Extortion from white merchants in the ghetto, much of it unreported to authorities, is a regular source of funding in Panther grand strategy. Moreover, there is hard information from former Panthers that bank robberies to obtain funds for the party—in the old Bolshevik tradition of "expropriation"—were planned and executed in 1968 and perhaps into early 1969 (although recently Panther leaders have discouraged such activity).

Nevertheless, so great is the Panther attraction for ghetto capers that known members of the Panthers keep appearing on police blotters for spontaneous nonpolitical criminal acts. In 1969, for example, Panthers were arrested and charged in major armed robberies in

Romance and Arrogance In Biafra's Downfall

By Stanley Meisler

LAGOS—Biafra collapsed in chaos this week partly because of hunger and Nigerian firepower, partly because of arrogance and Biafra romance.

To a soldier, an assessment of the 30-month-old civil war would be simple: Nigeria's larger army and superior arms and its blockade of food won down the people of the secessionist state until they were too weak and dispirited to fight back.

But a soldier or a psychologist might add a complicating and more interesting assessment: The leaders of Biafra could have salvaged something and avoided the present debacle if they had not been blinded by their own arrogance and by their naive and romantic view of the world.

Enormous miscalculations came from this attitude. At the beginning, the Ibo people, who made up the bulk of Biafra's population, believed that the other tribes of Nigeria were too incompetent and inefficient to do the job. The Ibos had been the best educated and most Westernized people of Nigeria, and they sometimes displayed their contempt for other tribes.

The Biafrans, however, believed that the other tribes in Nigeria would never stay together long enough to prosecute a war successfully. But if they had anticipated the bloody struggle that ensued, they might have thought again about secession and settled instead for the limited autonomy of a state within the Nigerian federation.

The Biafrans' confidence that they could withstand any threat from Nigeria was complete—but false.

As the war continued and their fortunes dissipated, the Biafrans had several chances to negotiate an agreement with the federal government that would have given them far more rights than they are likely to receive now.

But it is quite obvious that we cannot possibly rely on continuing Chinese success, if the Soviets' actions in the Middle East go on getting bolder and bolder. For instance, a thousand Russian "air volunteers" would be quite enough to pound the Israeli Air Force out of the air, despite all the skill and bravery of the Israeli pilots.

That is the kind of future development that now has to be carefully weighed. And with the nuclear balance five-to-one against him, what can any American, Free-Island, succeed in showing greater and greater boldness in their actions in the Middle East.

The answer is simple. When Sen. Edward Kennedy and his allies declaim against the ABM, they are quite possibly talking about 2.5 million dead Jews.

More than any other black revolutionary organization, the Panthers maintain close ties with overseas Communist parties.

Or not? They have been the beneficiary of Communist contributions from abroad, a matter of debate, but there is at least suspicion of financial aid from countries that receive regular and unending praise in the weekly newspaper the Black Panther.

Ever since exiled Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver (a fugitive from U.S. justice) turned up in Pyongyang, North Korea, last year, the newspaper has regularly carried the picture and words of North Korean leader Kim II Sung—a most mundane and nonrevolutionary Communist leader. Cleaver has met three times with Arab commando chief Yassir Arafat, connected to shrill directives against Israel and for the Arab cause, including an attack on "Kasher Nationalism" in the Jan. 3 issue.

But if civil libertarians can overlook Panther ties with overseas Communists, it is hard to see how they can close their eyes to the extensive evidence of Panther criminal records. Nobody knows the full extent of Panther involvement in extortion, robbery, and burglary. The arrest of more than 350 Panthers on criminal charges in 1969 alone barely scratches the surface of suspected Panther participation in unsolved and undetected crime.

To see the danger, you need only remember the Cuban missile crisis, when this country's nuclear striking power was five times

taught by missionaries in their schools; right triumphs in the end. God will save them, the good people of the world will stand to let injustice go on.

The Biafrans never could understand the failure of the power of the world to stop the Nigerian. They believed they had suffered grievous indignities. Thirty thousand Ibos had been slaughtered in Northern tribesmen in 1967, a massacre that precipitated the rebellion. More than a million people, mostly children, died of malnutrition and starvation in the Nigerian blockade. Surely, the Biafrans believed, the good Christians of the world would stop this soon.

In the summer of 1968, a young Biafran civil servant asked me: "I thought of Gen. Ojukwu spoke to the abortive peace conference in Addis Ababa. I replied that he had been disappointed by his compromise.

"Why should we compromise?" he snapped. I pointed out that three federal armies had surrounded the city and were preparing to invade. "But that would be a military solution," he said. "Our political problems. They must be solved by military means. There can be no military solution to problems."

"That may be true," I said. "You'll be dead."

He shrugged and walked away.

Close to Victory

Even with their miscalculations, however, the Biafrans came close to winning their independence at least some measure of autonomy.

In the first few months of the war, the Biafrans, in a surprise attack, crossed the Niger River and invaded federal Nigeria, rushing to within 100 miles of Lagos. Observers believe that the Biafrans, if they had moved on that, could have taken Lagos and entered the government. But the Biafrans, surprised at their own success, halted their advance. In two months, they were driven to Biafra.

Outnumbering the Biafrans 160,000 men to 40,000, and with enormous supplies of weapons from the British and Russians, the Ibos attacked and captured the Biafrans three fronts at once.

Unable to withstand the power and weakened by almost two years of hunger, the Biafrans knew that their illusions could no longer sustain them. Biafra collapsed.

Letters

Progressive Iran

Re the "Free Iran" advertisement in the IHT carried on Page 2 of the Jan. 12 edition:

The Middle East is one of the world's most volatile areas, each day bringing with it news of disaster and stories of hanging revolutions and sabotage.

The answer is simple. When Sen. Edward Kennedy and his allies declaim against the ABM, they are quite possibly talking about 2.5 million dead Jews.

Yet there is Iran, which has become one of the most progressive countries of modern times. This is come about through the determined efforts of the Shah, who has been fighting for and dependent Iran and he will set out his policies without having to make false promises or compromise in opposition to the will of majority.

KAMRAN MASHAYER
Geneva

One That Failed

Civil aircraft hijacking has gone to Spain and after the first to play the Spanish authorities "hatting a thousand." The planes were ordered to Madrid-to-Zaragoza twin-engine Metropolitans to be sent to Albano. The pilot would have to refuel for a distance and when the plane landed at Zaragoza the authorities deflated the tire, connected the battery and bell-horn to inform the occupants that the aircraft had to stay. All passengers were ordered to disembark with "hands up."

Although such action still involves a minimal calculated risk for passengers and crew, measures are sure fire for the hijackers.

HENRY T. JACKMAN
Madrid</

Israeli Shell New Area

Lebanon Orders Guerrillas To Shut Two Offices in Towns

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The Lebanese government today ordered all commando representatives of two southern Lebanon towns following demonstrations in which a commando office was set afire by angry residents. The government ordered commando offices

at Hasbaya and Nabatiye closed within 48 hours.

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization said that the offices involved belonged to Saigah, the guerrilla group backed by the Syrian Baath party. He said the demonstration was more against Saigah than against the commandos as such.

Other sources said that the first demonstration began yesterday at Hasbaya and the burning of the Saigah office took place there this morning.

Commandos' Best Friend

The order was issued by one of the commandos' best friends in the government of Lebanon, Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt, after the government got word of a demonstration in Hasbaya in which residents protested the opening of a commando office near a large school.

The minister said he had also had a protest from the director of a private school at Nabatiye against the opening of a commando office near the school.

The order to the commandos was issued with army approval, Mr. Jumblatt said, following a two-hour meeting of the powerful internal security council, consisting of the interior minister and the chief of security.

It was intended, government sources later explained, to halt the tendency the commandos have shown to spread themselves out in southern Lebanon as they have in Jordan. At present the commandos have offices in Beirut, recruit their members from the refugee camps and maintain their bases in the Arkoub area of southern Lebanon, including the hills immediately south of Hasbaya.

Mr. Jumblatt, the country's leading leftist, put the case as gently as possible. The government, he said, has been trying to correct its mistakes and it was up to the commandos to do likewise.

No Unnecessary Exposure

"Lebanon supports the commandos," he declared. "But the commandos must remember that they have agreed to stay away from inhabited places so that they may not unnecessarily expose children, women and old men to harm."

He said he had explained the government's position to commando representatives and would meet with them again tomorrow.

In the future, he said, commando organizations would have to obtain written permits from the government before opening new offices.

This is not the first demonstration against the commandos in the town of Hasbaya. Hasbaya with a population of about 60,000, it has been reduced by about one-fifth by departures since the troubles began on Lebanon's southern border was the scene of demonstrations against the commandos' presence just before the conflict between commandos and the Lebanese Army last October.

Israeli Shell Towns

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Israeli shells smashed into an untouched area of the southern Lebanese frontier today.

The Israeli shell, in retaliation for a mortal attack on Israeli settlers, which Jerusalem said originated in Lebanon, was directed at the village of Yarin, about half a mile north of the border.

It was the first time the area had been involved in a border clash since the 1948 war. Hitherto, guerrilla attacks and Israeli reprisals had been concentrated in southeast Lebanon.

A Lebanese spokesman said several mortar shells hit the area and Lebanese artillery replied. There were no casualties, the spokesman said.

Reports from Yarin, however, said 39 shells landed on Lebanese soil. The reports said all telephones in the area were out for some time.

Warning to Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Israel warned in a staff letter to the Security Council today that it will take whatever measures "it deems appropriate" to defend itself against Arab commando attacks from Lebanon.

This was taken as a hint of more trouble to come, notwithstanding reports that the delicately balanced Lebanese government is making new efforts to control the guerrillas. The government fell after an Israeli reprisal raid on the Beirut airport just over a year ago.

The letter from Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoa held Lebanon responsible for recent raids across the border.

Cairo Says Israel Carried Out 3 Abortive Raids

CAIRO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Israeli jets carried out three abortive raids over Egyptian military positions today, the military command announced here.

The Mideast News Agency said Israeli warplanes twice attempted to raid Egyptian targets but were driven back by Egyptian fighters.

It added that a third raid was carried out over Ismailia in the Suez Canal region but "Egyptian anti-aircraft guns forced the Israeli aircraft eastward."

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command announced Israeli jets today attacked Egyptian military targets in the Middle East. Sixth Fleet visits and U.S. bases in Turkey was not scheduled to meet Mr. Sunay but the meeting was arranged by Turkish Senator Kasm Gulak, the command added.



Associated Press
SNOW JOB—The image of Buddha is a flame burning bright, even in the snow, and even in Switzerland in this 12-foot-high snow statue erected in the village of Lohn.

Soviet Union Goes to Work On First Census Since 1959

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Some half-million census-takers today begin the nationwide task of recording the population changes that have taken place in the Soviet Union since the last census in 1959.

This is the fifth all-Soviet census. Others were taken in 1920, 1930, 1937 and 1959.

It is estimated that the Soviet Union on Jan. 1 had a population of about 241 million people. In 1959, the census counted 208.8 million. Demographers have been concerned about a steady decline in the Soviet birthrate from 36 per thousand in 1959 to 27.3 last year.

Every urban and rural dwelling is supposed to be visited during the eight-day census period and every householder asked 11 questions on such subjects as age, sex, marital status, nationality, languages spoken, education and source of income.

Complaints by population experts on the scanty information provided by the 1959 census led the Central Statistics Administration, which runs the census, to enlarge the number of questions to help solve some pressing demographic-economic problems.

Every fourth person questioned will answer seven additional questions aimed at finding out the migration habits of workers.

Soviet economists and planners want to know the number of workers and their families who migrate, and in particular what prompts them to move—climate, wages, housing or some other reason.

Far-Off Areas

This is a serious problem in the Soviet Union, where authorities want to develop resources in eastern Siberia and other fairly remote places, but have difficulty in getting workers to move to far-off areas and once there to remain longer than three to five years.

Residents of large cities will be asked how much time they spend traveling to and from work and the time wasted waiting for public transport.

In an effort to put up desperately needed housing, Soviet planners have often failed to pay enough attention to transportation problems facing those who move to housing projects in city outskirts.

The census is supposed to give planners solid information on this problem.

Because of a shortage of workers in many cities and towns where service industries have difficulty in finding employees, housewives will be asked if they would like to work and under what conditions, such as part-time or seasonal employment.

First Proof Found Of Jerusalem's Burning in A.D. 70

By JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (Reuters)

Israeli archaeologists today reported uncovering this ruins of a building destroyed when the Roman general Titus captured and burned Jerusalem 1,900 years ago.

Prof. Nachman Avigad, one of the leaders of the Hebrew University archaeological team described the discovery as "a dramatic, historical and archaeological find of first-rank importance."

He said the building, full of ashes, charred beams and stones burned red and black by fire, was the first tangible evidence of the burning of the second temple and Jerusalem in the year A.D. 70—a fact previously known only from the works of contemporary historians.

As the news spread through Jerusalem, hundreds of persons flocked to the site in the Jewish quarter of the Old City, only 15 yards away from the Temple Mount, which is now topped by the el-Aqsa mosque and the Dome of the Rock.

The building, apparently a workshop, which Prof. Avigad said had been discovered in exactly the same state as it was on its destruction, is situated on a hilltop overlooking the Wailing Wall—the remaining western wall of the temple enclosure and Jewry's holiest shrine.

It added that a third raid was carried out over Ismailia in the Suez Canal region but "Egyptian anti-aircraft guns forced the Israeli aircraft eastward."

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command announced Israeli jets today attacked Egyptian military targets in the Middle East. Sixth Fleet visits and U.S. bases in Turkey was not scheduled to meet Mr. Sunay but the meeting was arranged by Turkish Senator Kasm Gulak, the command added.

Javits Meets Sunay

ANKARA, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., today had an unscheduled meeting with Turkish President Cevdet Sunay. Sen. Javits, who is here for talks with Turkish leaders on the Middle East, Sixth Fleet visits and U.S. bases in Turkey, was not scheduled to meet Mr. Sunay but the meeting was arranged by Turkish Senator Kasm Gulak,

But Don't Reject Talks Offer

East Germans Nettled at Brandt Report

By Ellen Lenz

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The East German Communists said today they were not "satisfied" with Willy Brandt's report yesterday to the Bonn parliament, but they did not reject out of hand the chancellor's offer for East-West German talks to renounce the use of force.

Formal comment on Mr. Brandt's offer was expected to come Monday when Walter Ulbricht has called a press conference. It was the first time since June 1961—two months before the Communists built the Berlin border wall—that the East German leader invited Western newsmen to attend one of his rare appearances at a news conference.

Neues Deutschland, the party newspaper, and other East German news media refrained from commenting editorially on Mr. Brandt's statements and merely carried critical reports from their Bonn correspondents.

This was seen to indicate Mr. Ulbricht himself wants to respond to Mr. Brandt, who announced in his "state of the nation" message that he plans to make a formal offer for talks shortly in a letter to Willi Stoph, the East German premier.

Not Satisfied

"This report of Mr. Brandt's cannot satisfy us," the critical summary in Neues Deutschland declared.

The newspaper said the chancellor's statement reflected the significance of East Germany's recent nine-point draft treaty. "But contrary to expectations Mr. Brandt did not explore the contents, except to reject categorically the key point, the establishment of full international relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic," the summary observed.

Neues Deutschland noted that Mr. Brandt's declaration was determined by West Germany's firm integration into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and by his unreserved support for the Paris treaties of 1958 under which Bonn joined the Western alliance. "It is well known these treaties cement the division of Germany," the Communist paper said.

The paper also attacked Mr. Brandt for supporting the "illegal incorporation" of West Berlin into the West German state by coming out in favor of West German parliamentary meetings, scheduled to be held in Berlin next week. The paper called these sessions "acts of disturbance."

Detailed Criticism

"Mr. Brandt failed to mention major problems affecting European security," the newspaper asserted, "such as respect for existing boundaries, giving up all revisionist policies, renouncing atomic arms in any form and refraining from production and storage of chemical and biological weapons on West

Tories Hold Lead Over Labor in 2 London Polls

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters)

Two opinion polls published here today show Britain's opposition Conservatives maintaining their lead over the ruling Labor party but their leader, Edward Heath, is still trailing Prime Minister Harold Wilson in popularity.

The Harris poll in the Daily Express showed that 51 percent of electors would vote Conservative if there were an election, an 11 percent lead over Labor. The last Harris poll in November showed a 10 percent lead.

The Daily Mail published a poll giving the opposition lead at 67 percent, a jump of 3.2 percent compared with a poll taken just before Christmas.

The Express poll showed 47 percent of voters preferred Mr. Wilson as national leader over Labor. The last Harris poll in November showed 39 percent for Mr. Heath, figures repeated in the Mail poll.

Johnny Murphy, Relief Star, Mets General Manager, Dies

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—

Johnny Murphy, 61, general manager of the New York Mets during the team's miraculous climb from the depths of baseball to its heights, died last night.

M. Donald Grant, board chairman of the world champions, said that Mr. Murphy died at Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken on Dec. 30, after having suffered a heart attack at his home in Vero Beach.

In an era of home-run sluggers, Murphy carved a place for himself in baseball history as the game's first fully glorified relief pitcher.

Once he became a match-publicized "fireman" for the New York Yankees in the mid-1930s, the custom had been to leave spring training on a plane much longer than is done today.

Murphy, a tall, lantern-jawed right-hander, changed the pattern. About one day out of four, he would stroll in from the bullpen to stop an uprising. Usually he inherited the most difficult pitching assignments; bases full, big sluggers coming up. In road games the crowd would be roaring for blood.

The man in the batter's box could be a Jimmie Foxx, a Hank Greenberg, a Ted Williams or a Rudy York.

To the Yankees, though, the sight of Murphy ambling to the mound brought reassurance. "Here comes Grandma," they say. "No need to worry." Most of the time, they were right.

The "Grandma" nickname apparently resulted from what earthier teammates regarded as fussiness in the pitcher's character. Even the first fully glorified relief pitcher, Tom Seaver, was orderly, sophisticated. But there was nothing fuzzy about the way he could throw a curve in clutch situations.

In 11 1/2 seasons as a vital force in the Yankee dynasty, the Bronx Furbush graduate figured in seven American League pennants and six world championships. Counting minor-league service, Murphy spent 18 seasons as a professional baseball player. In all but three of those seasons, he wound up winning more games than he lost.

Prof. William Hunter, LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Gen. Asim Gundiis, 90, a former vice-chief of the Turkish General Staff and a close collaborator of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey, died here today.

During the war against Greece, he was chief of staff of the Western front under the command of Ismet Inonu, Ataturk's successor in 1938.

At the end of the war, he was a member of the Turkish delegations to the discussions leading to the treaties of Mudanya (1922) and Lausanne (1923).

In World War II, he took part in the staff talks with the allies at Aleppo in 1940. In 1945 he entered parliament, where he was a Republican deputy until 1954.

7 Bodies Recovered

ANCONA, Italy, Jan. 15 (AP)—Search boats today found the bodies of seven of the nine petroleum prospectors aboard an Italian helicopter that crashed en route to a drilling platform in the Adriatic Sea.

German territory." Instead, the country to conclude with the West German an agreement on the mutual renunciation of force.

Such a pact, Mr. Brandt had declared, should be based on mutual non-discrimination, on respect for the territorial integrity, on the obligation to seek peaceful solutions for all problems, and on respect for existing borders.

If you want a great whisky,
ask for it.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

FRED ASTAIRE • GINGER ROGERS**TOP HAT**
a LA PAGODE
57 bis, rue de Babylone
STUDIO UNIVERSEL
31, avenue de l'Opéra**AMANDA**

au Studio MARIGNY (Théâtre Marigny)

ERMITAGE OV

ROBERT MITCHUM
GEORGE KENNEDYBest Supporting Actor,
Dyan CannonBest Screenplay,
New-York Film CriticsBest Supporting Actor,
Dyan CannonBest Screenplay,
New-York Film Critics

Music in Germany

A Straightforward 'Lulu' in Frankfurt

By David Stevens

FRANKFURT, Jan. 13.—The Frankfurt Opera's 1960 production of "Lulu" was one of the postwar German stagings that got Alban Berg's operatic fragment out of the archives and into the theater, where it belongs.

Now there is a 1970 Frankfurt version—it would have been 1969, but the flu epidemic delayed the first performance to New Year's Day—and it confirms the success of its predecessor by keeping this masterpiece in the repertory as seen through different eyes.

If the new staging by Rudolf Noeite, one of Germany's leading play directors, does not shed any blinding new light on "Lulu," it is still well considered and straightforward, understanding both the symbolism and the realism. Noeite and his designer, Jürgen Rose, have taken advantage of the deep Frankfurt stage in using the same large rectangular space for each scene. Thus, for example, the bare wood of the London attic where Lulu meets her would end can be seen to be the framework of her lavish salon in Dr. Schön's home. Her life has not changed so much; only the illusion of bourgeois respectability is gone.

The production also underplays the circus symbolism of the prologue, which was a basic element in Günther Rennert's 1960 staging here. Only a false proscenium with blinking lights, and a clown who opens and closes the curtains, remain as between-the-scenes reminders of the program's analogy between the human characters and wild animals.

Silent Film Strip

Noeite also went as far as possible in clarifying the story. The Act II interlude of Lulu's conviction for killing Dr. Schön, her imprisonment, and elaborate



Anja Silja as Lulu and James Harper as the painter.

escape are shown, as Berg intended, in a silent film strip.

Act III poses problems, since except for the very end of the opera it is uncompleted and unpublished. The first scene, in a Paris gambling den, is usually narrated or just ignored, but Noeite staged it briefly with a few lines of spoken dialogue while the orchestra played the Variations from the Lulu Sym-

phony, which Berg drew from music intended for this scene. Then the final scene was mimed in some detail during the symphony's Adagio, ending with Lulu's death shriek and the final lines of her lesbian companion, also a victim of Jack the Ripper's knife. An unsatisfactory but valiant attempt to solve an insoluble production problem.

Anja Silja's Lulu fitted this production. She has only to step on the stage to be a credible representative of the "eternal feminine" spirit, and her acting is detailed yet devoid of superficially seductive gimmickry. The voice is another matter, with a tone that becomes raw in the upper reaches and a technique not equal to all Berg's ferocious demands—yet even this is minimized by strongly dramatic and musical phrasing. Leonardo Wolovsky as Dr. Schön, was musically sure and convincing as a beaten man who never quite loses his bourgeois dignity. The strong cast also included Sona Cervena as the lesbian Countess Gräbner, Josef Hopferwieser as Alwin, James Harper as the painter and Manfred Schenk as Rodrigo.

Christoph von Dohnányi had musical matters well under control at the performance Tuesday. The singers could be heard clearly without shouting, and in the orchestra the work's formal structure seemed more apparent than is often the case, although not at the expense of its lyricism.

ARTS AGENDA

The piano recital tonight at the Faculté de Droit auditorium by Yvonne Guller will mark the return to the Paris concert scene of a figure from the front ranks of pianists of the period between the two wars. Her name is largely unknown today due to more than two decades of inactivity before the public, but a series of appearances in London in 1965-66 drew wide attention from the critics there, with *The Times* summing up her "Phoenix-like return to the musical scene" as an example of "music-making of Promethean might."

The revival of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" by the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, on Jan. 22 will have three Americans in the cast—Martina Arroyo as Leonora, Shirley Verrett as Azucena and James McCracken as Manrico. Dame Bryn Jones sings the principal baritone role of di Luna and Edward Downes is the conductor.

The Royal Ballet of London has announced plans for a reorganization to take effect in September. Instead of the present two companies that work independently, one in London and one usually on tour, there will be one company with 90 dancers performing at Covent Garden during the fall and winter and in the major provincial centers in the spring, and another group of 25 dancers that will tour in the fall and winter and have a London season as well. It is expected that this will permit the production of more new ballets and greater opportunities for performing for younger dancers.

The International Record and Music Publishing Market (MIDEM), previously devoted only to the pop market, is being held for the first time this year in the classical field in Cannes, with the participation of the International Council of Music. The program includes a series of concerts introducing recent chamber works as well as some young artists, and a concert of Asian music. The program concludes Jan. 16 and 17 with a symposium on the promotion of classical and contemporary music, with Marcel Landowski, head of the music, opera and dance section of the French Cultural Ministry, as the chairman.



Charles Bronson.



Marlene Jobert.

Seeking in vain for affection and understanding. With her cinematic debut, Miss Minnelli achieves immediate distinction. You will not find better acting on the Paris screens at the moment than hers in the telephone-booth scene in which she tries frantically to retain her indifferent lover. There is the certain stab of authentic heartbreak. The cinema is in urgent need of histrionic talent of like quality. It is a pleasure to welcome a novice actress of such gifts.

The noble peasant of Rousseau is the hero of "Mon Oncle Benjamin" (at the ABC, the Madeleine, the Mercury and the Select Paths), an adaptation of a bawdy 19th-century novel about life in the countryside before the French Revolution. The hero is a sort of Figaro, a devil-may-care doctor of humble origins, who is unafraid to defy the aristocrats of the neighboring châteaux and reduces the duke himself to crawling about on the floor and to submitting to a humiliation described by Chaucer in "The Miller's Tale."

The comedy progresses at a fizzy pace, but Jacques Brel, more quixotic than daredevil,

Music in England

Missing a Good Thing

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—Critical preoccupation with serialism and with the electronic and aleatory antics of the avant-garde has made the last quarter of a century tough for composers whose only claim to attention is the achievement of enjoyable and emotionally stirring music.

Among them must be reckoned Zoltán Kodály, who died in 1967 at the age of 84. He was doubly handicapped by being a contemporary of Béla Bartók. Our time has little patience with minor masters unless, like Nielsen in Denmark, Janácek in Czechoslovakia and Da Falla in Spain, they stand more or less alone. Kodály, in Hungary, was denied this luxury. He had not only Bartók but also Dohnányi and Leo Weiner to contend with, both composers of music well made and enjoyable.

He is known abroad primarily for the suite from his opera (more accurately, "singspiel" or musical) "Hary Janos," dating from 1926, and for "Palotai Énka," a choral masterpiece first performed in 1928. Hungarians know him also as the composer of a vast number of choral works, many of them written for children and reflecting his lifelong concern with pedagogy.

At the Elizabeth Hall a few nights ago, we had a chance to learn just how fine a choral composition Kodály was and how much too, the neglect of his music has been a palpable loss. Cecilia Vojta, a Kodály pupil and former chorus master of the Hungarian Radio Choir, conducted the BBC Chorus in a long program of his music, some of it of relatively recent date, and almost all of it performed for the first time in England.

It's all very Hungarian, of course, with some Moussorgskian overtones in the lyrical contours, and much of it is concerned with Hungarian tribulation under a succession of occupiers beginning with the Turks. But quite aside from national and political implications, it commands attention, respect and affection for its evident mastery of the composer's craft, for its melodic, harmonic and rhythmic invention, and for its resourceful exploitation of the colors and cadences of Hungarian song and speech.

The real surprise of the evening, however, was two groups of piano pieces stunningly played by Tamás Vasary. If one doesn't think of Kodály as a composer for piano, this is easily explained by the fact that his nine piano pieces, Opus 3, dating from 1909, were being heard in England for the first time! Engagingly reminiscent of both Debussy and early Bartók, they are absolutely first-class. Pianists capable of coping with their considerable technical challenge have been missing a good thing.

Speaking of Kodály, there have been several showings recently of the Hungarian film version of "Hary Janos." Some lovely folk songs are sung in a most unlovely fashion by Hungarian Opera singers, but otherwise it is a delightful accomplishment.

Cut-Off for the Long-Winded

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Telephones that cut off automatically after three minutes are being installed by Japanese authorities in a bid to beat long-winded callers who monopolize public telephones.

Seven thousand sets are being provided by the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT). Musical notes will warn callers 30 seconds before the phones go silent.

The phones, designed to foil callers who speak for hours for only 10 yen (about 3 cents), will replace about 340,000 red and blue public phones throughout the country next year, the NTT warned.

Prehistoric Find

PULA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 13 (AP).—A prehistoric settlement, believed to be between 5,000 and 7,000 years old, has been found on the Istra Peninsula, near Medulin, in Southern Istria. Pieces of ceramics and tiles of baked soil were among items unearthed.

**Mister Keen!****Yes?**

Ideas are like golfballs, if well driven they arrive where they should. Now, Mister Keen, we should like our idea driven well; we only want to catch your attention for a few seconds.

Don't you agree?**Yes, I agree.****Here is the idea:**

there is no place or region in Europe where the future has more future than Southern Italy.

The South of Italy is in the middle of the liquid blue bridge, the Mediterraneum, linking Europe to the Third - World

There are highways, ports, airports, wide industrial areas,

able hands and nimble brains

who work in the dry, vast lands of the South, where the sun reigns master 300 days a year.

We at IASM know it well, since we spend 365 days a year trying to explain, free of charge, to those who write to us, those facilities, useful investment opportunities and industries which are most profitable.

Write to us, Mister Keen**Our address:****IASM***

**Institute for Assistance to the Development of Southern Italy
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Telephone 80.52.41.**

*IASM, a non-profit organization connected to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno

European Economy: A Special Report

France:

A Fear of Structural Weakness

By Henry Giriger

PARIS (NYT).—Last year was a hectic and unsettling one and this year promises to be of the same.

The resignation of President Charles de Gaulle last April and his replacement two months later by Georges Pompidou, his former premier, marked more than a political change. Suddenly the country became preoccupied with its economic well-being after 11 years of a man and a style that gave an appearance of world power and old strength.

The appearance had been altered a year before when discontent by students and workers produced riots, a paralysing industrial production and public services, and a near-collapse of the regime.

Gen. de Gaulle had still been unable to devalue the franc despite the speculation against it and the enormous drain on France's once fat reserves. By the time Mr. Pompidou took office, the outflow of funds and the discount of the franc in money markets was such that he felt obliged in August to decree as his first emergency measure a 12.5 percent devaluation.

Program Set

A few weeks later, the government drew up a belt-tightening program involving severe credit restrictions, a reduction in the rate of increase of public spending so as to produce a balanced budget, and measures to encourage private savings.

The goal was to reduce internal consumption and to transfer industrial production to the export market so that by the middle of 1970 inflation would be brought under control at home and balance established in trade abroad.

Officials began the new year in relative euphoria because the program was working better and faster than they had expected. A balanced budget was voted by parliament, private savings set a record, exports were covering 90 percent and more of imports by the end of the year, the rate of internal spending showed a tendency to drop, and prices, if not completely stable, did not spiral out of control.

GNP Down

The economy reported an estimated increase of .85 percent in the gross national product. There was virtually full employment, with industry complaining of a shortage of trained personnel.

But beyond the short-range concern for the country's finances lay serious long-range concerns about structural weaknesses. Wide discontent underlined the gravity of these weaknesses.

The country was told, for example, that in the year of wide-open competition, France had entered. It did not have adequate industrial structures. Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas said that France could not play a world role until it had developed a fully competitive industry. A noticeable trend toward industrial mergers indicated that industrialists were taking the problem seriously.

It was believed that the trend toward concentration, involving the merger of some companies and the disappearance of others, would continue. Many economists saw the salvation of French industry, in part at least, in the Common Market. Agriculture was also in a difficult transitional period. Most experts had recognized that France still had too many peasants and that the need to con-

centrate and modernize was as great in agriculture as it was in industry.

Perhaps half the active rural population of about three million will have to move off the farms, and this will give the country a source of manpower for the years ahead provided its school facilities are able to train the newcomers.

The small shopkeeper and artisan were also threatened by the trend to concentration and efficiency. Chain stores and supermarkets are becoming in increasing part of the landscape, but what may be lost in intimacy and the personal touch may be gained in fairer prices for consumers.

In the meantime, unrest made the country aware that changes were afoot and that the transitional phase could be a painful one.



VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING
France's Finance Minister

Italy:

Symptoms of Inflation Fever

By Robert C. Doty

ROME (NYT).—The healthy glow that has suffused the face of Italy for the last four years began to take on something of a hectic flush at the end of 1969, threatening a bout of inflation fever for 1970.

Strikes throughout the fall cut production and reduced the growth rate from an anticipated 6 to 7 percent to about 5.4 percent, still a respectable rate. But strike settlement terms will increase labor costs this year by an estimated 16 to 17 percent.

Industry tries to pass on higher labor costs to consumers, it will both speed up the inflationary cycle and reduce its ability to compete in export markets.

These factors have moved Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo, who, with governor Guido Carli of the Bank of Italy, has guided the nation through most of the 1963-64 slump and through the recent flat years, to remark that a "clearly difficult situation" faces the nation this year.

The increase in labor costs, he said, "cannot in any way be equaled by increased production."

The squeeze will be tightest

on those sectors of the economy largely dependent on export markets. They are confronted with competitive world market prices at a time when labor costs have soared.

One noted economic analyst foresees the possibility that Italy will have the sad distinction of experiencing both inflation and increased unemployment.

He reasons that inflation and wage rises result in a shortage of investment capital to expand production. At the same time,

he says, a predicted decline in construction will produce large layoffs, and efforts by industrial management to counteract the wage rises by technological improvements will reduce their labor needs.

Chances for parrying these threats depend on two imponderables.

First, the nation's economic managers must achieve more success than they have had thus far in checking the flight of

speculation. The practicability and efficacy of some of these measures are linked to the second imponderable—the Italian political scene.

When the Socialists first entered the government in 1963, their entry fee was acquiescence in Carli-Colombo deflationary program that produced unpopular wage controls and increased unemployment.

The currency change was aimed at the core of the problem—the country's huge overseas trade surplus—which came to more than \$4 billion in 1969. The trouble is that parity adjustment is a cumbersome way of controlling domestic economies.

Theoretically, the effect of revaluation should be to encourage foreign imports, thus increasing local competition and driving down prices, and to slow the export boom. But German industry has a tradition of hanging on to its export markets at all costs, and there

West Germany:

Post-Revaluation Problems

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Jan. 15 (WP).—Currency revaluation, West Germany's big domestic political issue in 1969, is destined to be the big economic issue of 1970.

All the experts agree that the October revaluation—which was held up for months by the Christian Democrats until they were dumped from power in a national election—will cool off an overheated situation, and prevent a really severe inflation.

But when, and how much? That is the question that not even Social Democratic Economics Minister Karl Schiller can answer with any certainty.

The revaluation—of 8.5 percent, or 9.3 percent on a mark to dollars conversion—is the key element in Mr. Schiller's program of "stabilization without stagnation." It is now conceded by politicians here that the signs pointing toward such a step were so strong in October that had the election gone differently even the CDU would have taken it, although probably the rate would have been smaller.

Price Gains

Industrial prices in the months before October were rising at a rate of 6 percent a year—a level not reached since the boom period of the Korean War. Industry was changing away at 90 percent or more of capacity and the number of foreign workers had hit the 1.5 million level, after dropping below one million in 1967.

The strong expansion, moreover, had led to a clamor for wage increases that had not been heard since the end of the war. The waves of wildcat strikes which hit before the election were a clear sign that the post-war era of industrial peace was over and that the fast establishment-linked West German trade unions, whose membership has not increased in a decade, were in plenty of trouble on the shop floors.

All this was plenty worrisome to tight money policies would be pushed to a point where they would affect employment significantly.

East Europeans Form A Chemical Group

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Six East European countries have formed an organization to promote cooperation in the field of chemicals.

The currency change was aimed at the core of the problem—the country's huge overseas trade surplus—which came to more than \$4 billion in 1969. The trouble is that parity adjustment is a cumbersome way of controlling domestic economies.

Theoretically, the effect of revaluation should be to encourage foreign imports, thus increasing local competition and driving down prices, and to slow the export boom. But German industry has a tradition of hanging on to its export markets at all costs, and there



RICHES AND HOW TO HANDLE THEM—West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller, left, aided by new central bank president Karl Klasen, must work out a package which will preserve the expected anti-inflationary effects of revaluation.

Britain:

Will the Recovery Continue?

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 15 (WP).—A toothache may not be the most important thing in the world, Roy Jenkins, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, observes. But while you have it, you can't think of very much else.

He can already claim success in the monetary field. For the revaluation has succeeded in draining out of the country most, if not all, of the \$5 billion in foreign funds which poured in to buy marks between February and September, in expectation of a revaluation. This, coupled with restrictive central bank measures, has resulted in a decrease in bank liquidity.

But forecasters doubt that tight money policies would be pushed to a point where they would affect employment significantly.

Now it has a surplus, running during the third quarter of 1969 at an annual rate of about \$1.2 billion and, even after a deficit first-quarter, making virtually certain Mr. Jenkins's promise to Britain of a \$750 million surplus for the financial year as a whole (ending March 31).

Dare the nation hope that at long last, and for some time to come, it has broken the agonizing "stop-go" jolts of a plagued economy?

The surplus was achieved by a ferocious credit squeeze, a sharply deflationary fiscal policy with steeply increased income and other taxes, and downward pressure on investment. Now the question is:

Can that international payments surplus be maintained—to pay off the huge stack of foreign debts that have piled up against Britain?

The answer is not entirely in Britain's hands.

The government has set the part of it out of UK control has to do with the course of world trade in 1970—especially U.S. trade. If there is a recession in the United States or sharp deflation with a serious deceleration of growth—even to the zero level, as looks possible from here—the consequences to the rising line on Britain's export chart would be very dangerous indeed.

Wage, Price Problem

The part of the answer that does remain in Britain's hands—in theory, if not in political reality—has to do with wage and price control here.

The pressure for wage increases is not uncontrollable.

Wages will rise in 1970, and the only uncertainty is by how much, and how soon prices will catch up with them. Britain thus has the miserable potential of once again pricing herself out of the export market and thanks to revaluation of the West German mark and devaluation of the French franc, Britain's position will be improved still further.

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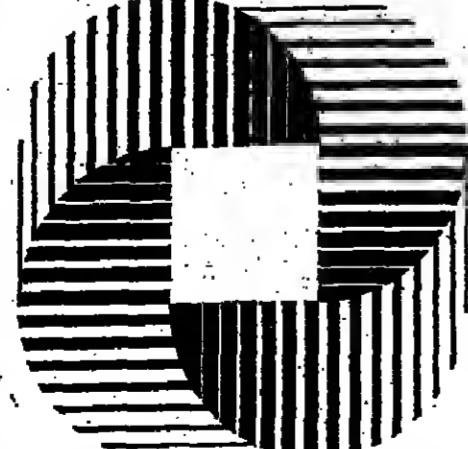
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quality and performance. Fiat's great capacity
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available for the
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trade fair □ 23,797 exhibitors
□ over 1.3 million sq. yds. of
display sites and premises □ 90
countries sending exhibitors □ 74
countries officially participating
□ 4,260,271 visitors from 137
countries of all continents.

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair

U.S. Economic Growth Is Halted

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The growth of the U.S. economy has come to a complete halt in the fourth quarter of 1969, the Commerce Department reported today. The report was a preliminary made of the gross national product, or total output of goods and services. It showed that "real" GNP, after eliminating the effects of higher prices, was the same in the fourth quarter as in the third, despite the slowing of output.

EEC Sets Out Short-Term Credit Plan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, Jan. 15 (UPI)—With a plan of short-term credit support worked out by its central bank, the European Economic Community is moving ahead with ultrarapid speed, in strengthening monetary cooperation.

It is part of what is known as the act of The Hague, where at a summit conference in December leaders of the six EEC states renewed their faith in the communideals of economic union and annual political confederation. The arrangement of the central bank, expected to be approved in an economic ministers' meeting in Brussels on Jan. 26, could be a step toward what EEC chief executive Jean Rey expects as a common EC currency in 1980.

The Six are prepared to put up cash to help each other out of financial difficulties. Though they've come to each other's assistance before, it was always within broader framework of the Group of Ten (monetary organization of the West's ten most advanced countries) or the International Monetary Fund. This is the first time they have acted as a community entity.

It is a complicated arrangement. In its first stage would permit France or West Germany to borrow up to \$300 million from a community credit pool; Italy, \$200 million, and Belgium and the Netherlands each \$100 million. (Luxembourg is counted with Belgium because of the two countries' long-established monetary union.)

Each country would be able to draw up to the specified amounts conditionally for three months, would be able to renew the credits once only for another three months, interest would be paid at a real money market rate.

The amounts represent both the maximum a debtor would be able to draw out and the maximum a creditor would be called on to put up.

The total of the lending commitments is \$1 billion, but the most the pool would pay out at any one time is \$600 million. This would occur, for instance, if both France and Italy together drew the maximum. In such a hypothetical event, Belgium and the Netherlands would have to shell out their full creditor quotas. In the more likely prospect of a single borrower, the creditor quotas would be proportionately reduced.

No Conditions at First.

While no conditions are attached to this first stage, the debtor country will nevertheless have to come down to discuss its economic and financial position with the other EEC states.

Provision is made for a second stage enlargement of the credits, so again the total lending quota could be \$1 billion, but since a creditor would obviously have no need to commit the amount available in the credit pool would be less than \$1 billion.

Second Stage Limits

Activation of the second stage, here some of the details are to be worked out on an ad hoc basis, is conditional on a unanimous decision of the would-be creditors and a the debtor's acceptance of disciplines recommended by the monetary committee.

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Losses Cut
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Lower Earnings Hurt
Issues, Funds Active

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—

The bank said net operating earnings, based on the method of accounting formerly used by the U.S. banks, rose 5 percent in the year to \$70.7 million, or \$5.27 a share, from \$65.3 million, \$5.10 a share, in 1968. Adding in the now-mandatory provision for securities gains and losses, the bank reported a profit of \$69.9 million.

U.S. Eurodollar Borrowings Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose in the week ended Jan. 7 following the previous week's large decline, the Federal Reserve reported today.

Borrowings rose \$86 million,

or 5.3%, from \$1.6 billion to \$31.84 billion. The rise, the largest since mid-July, followed a \$1.4 billion decline the previous week.

Fed Postpones New Regulation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve Board postponed yesterday for the third time the effective date of its new regulation aimed at limiting the sale of commercial paper by subsidiaries of banks.

The announcement, on bank subsidiaries' commercial paper, postponed the effective date of the new regulation to Feb. 26. The regulation would effectively cut off this device for raising funds by prohibiting payment of interest above the ceiling governing large certificates of deposit, and by making the money raised subject to bank reserve requirements.

Once again, the board made no decision on whether to regulate issuance of commercial paper by bank holding companies.

Swiss Bank Replies To U.S. Indictment

PARIS, Jan. 15—A spokesman for Weisbrodt, Banca Commerciale d'Investimenti of Chiasso, Switzerland, and its general manager Roland Zoppo, indicted yesterday in New York on charges of violating U.S. securities laws, issued the following statement today:

"The charges involved alleged violations of highly technical credit regulations of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank which we have been advised do not have an extraterritorial application to Swiss banks."

"The indictment represents the first attempt by the U.S. Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau to contact either Weisbrodt or Mr. Zoppo. Neither one was given an opportunity to appear before the grand jury. The charges against them are without any legal or factual basis whatsoever."



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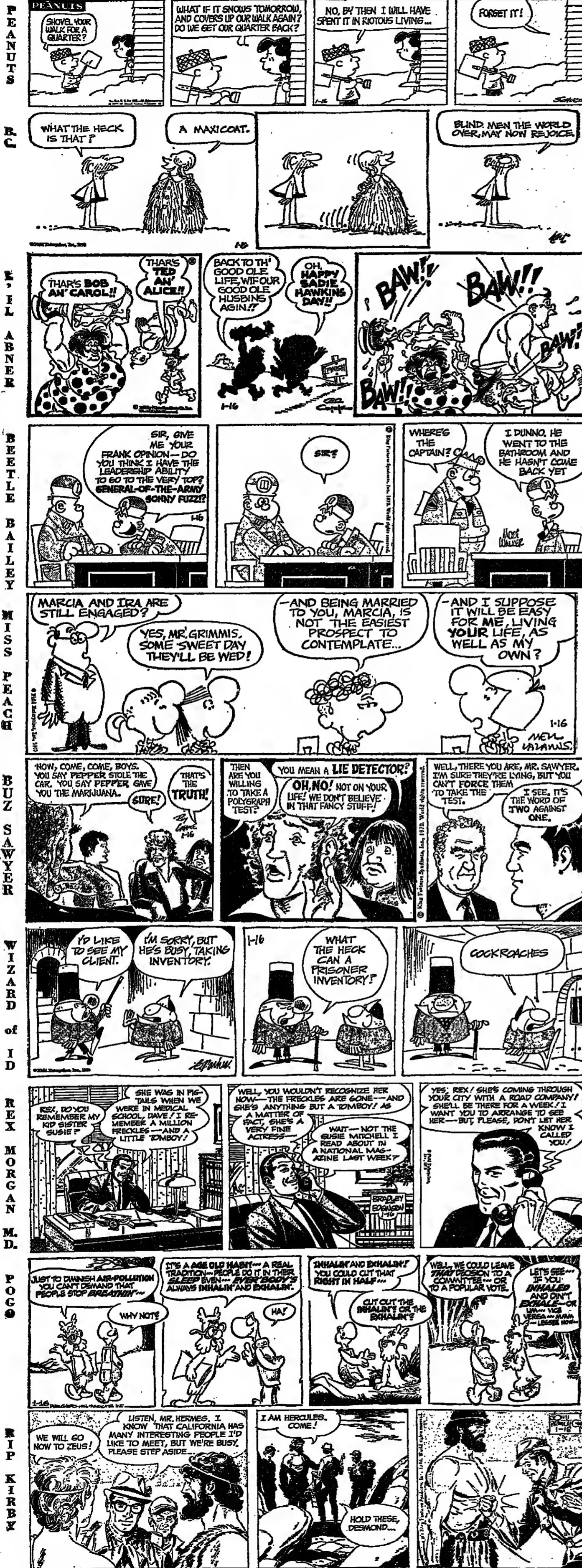
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Omar Sharif's Bridge Circus is now in Chicago, after a victory over an English team in London early this week.

The margin of victory in the English match would have been greater if the Circus's preferred "Blue Club" system had not been slightly off the target in several slam deals in the early stages of the match. The disastrous deal is an example.

Sharif held the South hand, playing on this occasion with Benito Garozzo. His reverse sequence of one heart followed by two spades guaranteed a powerful hand and at least five spades. Most of the subsequent bids were cue-bids, apart from Garozzo's sign-off in four spades and Sharif's four no-trump bid, which was not Blackwood but a request for further information.

Garozzo no doubt felt that he could afford to jump to six spades eventually, since his sign-off in four spades earlier had limited his strength. It was then very difficult for Sharif to believe that a small slam was high enough on the partnership hands.

A trump was led, and Sharif saw one slim chance of avoiding the club finesse. If one defender held both missing diamond honors and not more than one small diamond, all would be well. Accordingly he won the first trick in his hand, and led to the diamond king. When the ace was played from dummy and no honor fell he had to fall back on the club finesse. West produced the club king and the contract was down one.

The position of the club king swung a mere \$5,544.

NORTH (D)
♦ Q93
♥ 5
♦ AK1086
♦ QJ83
WEST (C)
♦ 862
♥ J1063
♦ J753
♦ K10
EAST
♦ 75
♥ 9872
♦ Q94
♦ 9842
SOUTH
♦ AKJ104
♦ AKQ4
♦ 2
♦ A75

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♦	Pass	5 ♥	Pass
6 ♦	Pass	7 ♦	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade two.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

RABIS	STATIO	ATAT
EGAN	ARION	RACY
ARICS	DINED	TREK
LITKE	AHOUSEAFIRE	VALED
HAUSE	RRUMPS	SHUFFEL
CHASE	SHUFFEL	LETOFF
LETOFF	SHUFFELING	SHIMMING
OXEN	SHHEAR	CADDIN
GAR	SHARAR	ELUTES
ABELLES	SHOTTED	SWIVELLED
SVIVELLED	ASTON	ASTONISH
VATTER	OVERTHE	DAIM
AGER	CITTA	IONE
GEMS	KAHRI	SLATE
ESSE	SILIER	THIPS

DENNIS THE MENACE



'SHE'S SEVEN YEARS OLD AND STILL HAS ALL HER TEETH!'

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ACROSS

1 Hines for one

5 Factions

10 Transparent item

14 Peeling panny

15 Hybrid citrus fruit

16 — and away

17 Well-known theme song

18 Formerly Ismet Pasa

19 Kind of baseball drive

20 Starting mark

21 Get one's bearings

24 Semiaquatic lizards

25 Powerful ones

28 Recapitulate

32 Art lovers

36 Lane

37 Prefix for

38 Synecdoche

39 Narrow ruffow

40 Ford

42 Mettville opus

43 Persevering

45 Preserve in a

46 Professional man Abbr.

47 Touch

48 Small cup, in Scotland

54 Social activity

55 Vicinity

60 — up with

61 Sleep like —

62 Judge's seat

63 Lively, in music

64 Likely place for a strike

65 Vaulted recess

66 Farm sights

67 River to North Sea

68 Occurred

69 Disturbs

70 Smith Island cape

71 Instant

72 Hills of South west

73 Like fish

74 Gouda's relati-

75 Tel Aviv

76 Moth

77 Well-known A

78 Don't care

79 Eye part

80 Eleventh century year

81 Coin

12 Dimitris

13 Creep

21 Egypian god

26 — of (near)

27 Showed again

28 Kind of auto rate

30 Open

31 Blatent by Hammering

32 Directs

33 Gouda's relati-

34 Prefix for Asia

35 Land

36 Disturbs

37 Smith Island

38 Cape

39 Instant

40 Hills of South

41 West

42 Like fish

43 Manner

44 Hole

45 Moth

46 Well-known A

47 Don't care

48 Eye part

49 Eleventh century year

50 Coin

51 Hill

52 Moth

53 Moth

54 Well-known A

55 Don't care

56 Eye part

57 Eleventh century year

58 Coin

59 Hill

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Miss Mir Leads 1-2-3-4 Sweep**It's All Downhill for French**

AGOSTIN, Austria, Jan. 15 — France continued its downhill silver-medal winner. Another French girl, Ingrid Lefèvre, captured the Silver Jug Trophy for the best overall performance in both downhill and slalom. She won the slalom Tuesday and was 16th today.

Miss Jacot Keeps Lead

Miss Jacot retained the overall World Cup lead and the French have a virtually unbeatable lead in the team ratings.

There were seven French girls among the top 11 today and French women's coach Jean Bérenger said "this shows up the great depth of our team, and it is also a great problem for me." As any other team, the French can only name six girls, only four in each race, at the world championships next month at Val Gardena, Italy.

The American team showed a slight improvement over Grindelwald. Karen Budde was the top American girl there, in 19th place, she was again the top American, but this time was 13th.

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39th Monte Carlo Rally Starts Today With Over 200 Cars

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—More than 200 cars set out tomorrow at the start of a 3,200-meter (2,000 miles) drive to Monaco on the first and easiest section of the 39th Monte Carlo.

For three days and nights, the drivers, representing 25 countries, will travel from eight points in Europe to this Riviera principality.

A sudden widespread thaw throughout France and most of the country has once again made this part of the rally a relatively safe prospect.

We expect a very high number of starters to reach here safely Monday," an organizer said, but the weather, particularly in Alps, the Pyrenees and the Central—tough mountain sections which eliminate so many cars—can change in a matter of hours.

On Tuesday, the day after their arrival here, the drivers get down to the serious part of the rally, the first complementary test through the Alps on a circular route bringing them back to Monaco.

Last year, this section—with its speed tests, narrow roads and the higher average speed required—proved murderous, with only 43 of the 158 starters completing the course.

The top 50 survivors after this 24-hour test then leave Monaco on Thursday for a further test through the Alps. The final results will be announced next Friday.

Though 35 makes of car are represented, the main contenders are the four major works teams.

Porsche will be trying for its third victory in a row and its array of drivers makes it the favorite.

Wahlberg Back

Leading the Porsche challenge will be last year's winner, Swedish farmer Björn Wahlberg. Two other Swedes, Åke Andersson and Bo Thorselin, back him up in the second car. The third Porsche is driven by Gérard Larrousse, the Frenchman who crashed while in the lead only hours from the rally's end in 1968 and who finished second last year.

Ford has again entered its twin-cam Escorts. The class of its drivers—Britain's Roger Clark, Hannu Mikkola of Finland, 1965 winner Timo Mäkinen, also of Finland, and Frenchman Jean-François Plot—makes it a serious contender.

The six French Alpine-Renaults will also pose a major challenge. They are to be driven entirely by Frenchmen, including the French rally champion, Jean Vinatier.

The fourth major works team is Lancia, with six cars. Its challenge will be led by another Finn, Simo Lampinen, backed by such drivers as Italy's Sandro Munari, Ford's John Davenport, Sweden's Harry Karlstrom and Tony Fall of Britain.

Stommeisen in Grand Prix

COLOGNE, West Germany, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Rolf Stommeisen of West Germany, a successful Formula 1 driver, will enter Formula One in a Brabham-Matra this season. Stommeisen, 26, will race a grand prix for Auto-Motor-und Sport, an automobile magazine which will make his entries.

Brabham to Drive Matra Prototype

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Former world driving champion Sir Stirling Moss will drive Matra in its prototype races this season in Luc Lacoste, Matra sport director, said.

Brabham would be the second Matra in at least five races, including the Le Mans 24-hour race. The 42-year-old Australian will team up with drivers Johnny Servoz-Gavin and François Cevert.

The first Matra will be driven by one of two top drivers, Jean-Pierre Beltoise and Henri Pescarolo, who will also drive the two smaller cars.

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Observer**Ubiquitous Nixon**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon's habit of appearing in winning teams' locker rooms, in person or by telephone, became a familiar part of the American football ritual this winter, as did the President's incisive sports commentary.

Toward the end of the season it appeared that no team could win without receiving a phone call or a personal appearance from the President. Moreover, his commentary was rich in praise ("One of the greatest Trojan teams of all time," "What makes Texas a great team is its ability to come from behind"). When the President's observations were not available firsthand, they were paraphrased by winning quarterbacks. ("He told us we did a great job and said the youth of the world looks up to pro players for courage.")

A bunch of us were sitting around at Jim Carson's house the evening before the Super Bowl arguing whether the President was faking football enthusiasm to make himself seem a regular fellow when Bill Simpson's wife, Madge, telephoned to say that if Bill was there.

Bill who was talked to her, and when he came back said: "You guys won't believe this, but Madge says the President just dropped in over at the Samuelsons' house. It seems the Samuelson boy had some friends in today for a game of Monopoly and cleaned them all out by monopolizing the railroads. A few minutes later, Samuelson noticed that the house was surrounded. It was the Secret Service securing the neighborhood for the President."

We told Bill to cut it out! Bill said he was telling it to us as Madge had told it to him, and Madge had been there when it happened. "The President went to the Samuelson boy's room where the kid was preparing for his postgame shower," Bill went on, "and said he had played one of the finest games of Monopoly that he's ever heard of."

"That's silly," someone said. "How would the President have heard about a Monopoly game being played at Samuelson's house?"

The same way he knew that either Texas or Arkansas was the number one football team in the country before he'd seen them play," Bill said. "We all know there's a war room in the White House where every war

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"What makes you a great chess player is your ability to come from behind," Jim argued.

"I'd like to," said Randy, "but I couldn't enjoy it. I'd feel it was taking the President's mind off his work."

"Come on," Jim argued.

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